What Your Child's Blood Lead Test Means

Lead exposure happens when children come in contact with lead in the air, in dust and in lead paint. Lead can also be found in soil, drinking water if supplied by lead pipes and certain home remedies. Lead is used for some jobs and hobbies.



Lead is a serious health threat.

	LEAD RESULT in micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL)	WHAT YOUR RESULT MEANS	NEXT STEPS
	A fingertip prick with a result greater than or equal to 5 (mcg/dL) should be retested with a second test using blood from a vein.		
	LESS THAN 5	There is little or no lead in your child's blood. Most children in the U.S. have a level <5.	 Talk to your doctor about when to retest your child to make sure their level is not going up. Learn about safe cleaning, healthy foods, and keeping your child lead-free at www.michigan.gov/lead
•	5-14	Your child has had some exposure to lead.	 See your child's doctor to review your child's lead test. Call your local health department or the Lead Safe Home Program to learn about having your home inspected for lead. Learn about safe cleaning, healthy foods, and keeping your child lead-free at www.michigan.gov/lead Follow-up with your doctor for a retest in 1-3 months to make sure your child's lead level is not going up.
3	15-44	Your child's lead level is high.	 Contact your child's doctor immediately. Call your health department to have your home inspected for lead. Learn about safe cleaning, healthy foods, and keeping your child lead-free at www.michigan.gov/lead Follow-up with your doctor for a retest in 1 month to make sure your child's lead level is not going up.
•	45 OR HIGHER	Your child needs to see a doctor right away.	 Contact your child's doctor immediately. Call your health department to have your home inspected for lead. You should not take your child home until the source of lead is found and fixed. Your child will need regular retests and medical monitoring.

MAKE EVERY DAY LEAD SAFE







NO SHOES IN HOUSE



EAT FOODS HIGH IN CALCIUM AND IRON



- Use throw-away supplies and towels.
- Wear rubber gloves or wash your hands well after cleaning.
- Use soapy cleaners.
- Rinse with fresh water after cleaning.
- Throw away wipes after cleaning each area.
- Empty wash water down a toilet.
- · Clean often.



If yes:

- Use an NSF approved ANSI 53 filter.
- Flush your pipes before drinking.
- Use cold water for cooking and mixing formula.
- Contact your local health department to have your water tested.





- Have your home tested for lead. Call 866-691-LEAD to learn more.
- If your home was built before 1978, use a certified Repair and Remodeling Professional. Call 866-691-Lead or visit https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main. firmSearch to find one.
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- Avoid power sanders, open-flame torches, heat guns, dry scrapers and dry sandpaper or heat guns on painted surfaces.



• Paint over peeling or chipping paint.



 Need help removing lead paint? Call the Lead and Healthy Homes Section of MDHHS 866-691-LEAD for advice.





